

LARA YERETSIAN (SBN 194110)  
Yeretsian Law  
450 North Brand Boulevard  
Glendale, California 91203  
Tel: 818-741-1220  
Fax: 818-441-5296  
Email: [firm@laralaw.com](mailto:firm@laralaw.com)

Attorney for Defendant  
ARTASHES DARBINYAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARTASHES DARBINYAN,

Defendant.

Case No. CR-15-558-SVW

**DEFENDANT'S OBJECTIONS  
TO THE PSR AND POSITION RE:  
SENTENCING, WITH EXHIBITS**

Sentencing Date: August 21, 2017  
Time: 11:00 a.m.  
Court: Hon. Stephen V. Wilson

Defendant ARTASHES DARBINYAN, through counsel, hereby submits his  
Objections to the Presentence Investigation Report and Position with Respect to  
Sentencing, with Exhibits.

Defendant, through counsel, reserves the opportunity to make additional  
comments and arguments at the sentencing hearing in this matter.

Date: August 7, 2017

Respectfully submitted:

By

/s/

LARA YERETSIAN

Attorney for Defendant

ARTASHES DARBINYAN

**I.****INTRODUCTION**

On December 12, 2016, Artashes Darbinyan, age 37, pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1341 and 18 U.S.C. §2, and one count of conspiracy to launder money instruments in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1956(h). The charges stem from Mr. Darbinyan's participation in a mass-mailing operation offering trademark protection services to trademark applicants. Over 4,000 applicants responded to the offer and each paid \$385.00 for services that were not provided. The total loss amount stipulated by the parties in the plea agreement is \$1,661,570, which is just over the \$1,500,000 threshold that triggers a 16, rather than 14, level enhancement for loss. While the loss amount falls in the mid-range of the advisory guidelines loss table, it is submitted that no *individual* victim suffered serious economic loss, since no entity lost more than \$385.00.

While consulting with Mr. Darbinayan, undersigned defense counsel discovered that he has struggled with drug and alcohol abuse for many years and that the peak of his addiction coincided with the time when he was involved in the instant offense. His earlier misdemeanor convictions also occurred during periods that the defendant was using drugs and alcohol heavily.

Mr. Darbinyan began drinking alcohol as a teenager when he was living alone in his hometown of Yerevan, Armenia. He was introduced to cocaine and other drugs much later in California, after he completed college at the University of California, Irvine (UCI) in 2007. Mr. Darbinyan continued to abuse drugs and alcohol even after his arrest in September 2015. Upon entering his guilty plea in the instant matter in December 2016, he began regular treatment with Sam W. Mulembo, Ph.D., a psychologist in Monrovia, California. Mr. Darbinyan entered an outpatient rehabilitation program on April 19, 2017 and he has been sober since that day. He later enrolled in an intensive outpatient program at Aurora Las

1 Encinas Hospital in Pasadena on July 19, 2017. He attends sessions there every  
2 Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 6 p.m. to 9:20 p.m. Mr. Darbinyan has  
3 been subject to random drug testing 2-3 times per week as a condition of his  
4 pretrial supervision, and he has consistently tested clean since April.

5 Last month, Mr. Darbinyan was referred for psychiatric assessment to  
6 psychiatrist Saul J. Faerstein, M.D., who has prepared an evaluation and  
7 background report (attached). Dr. Faerstein has been practicing since the late  
8 1960s and is certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. He  
9 has decades of experience in forensic psychiatry, as a practitioner and mentor, and  
10 is a leading expert in the field. In his attached evaluation, Dr. Faerstein offers  
11 numerous salient observations on the defendant's longstanding struggles with  
12 substance abuse, particularly with regard to how this history pertains to the instant  
13 matter.

14 Despite his long history of chemical dependency, Mr. Darbinyan earned a  
15 Bachelor's degree in Business Economics at the University of California, Irvine  
16 and he was on his way to leading a productive life before becoming derailed by  
17 drug and alcohol abuse. Although he has incontestably made a series of very bad  
18 decisions, Mr. Darbinyan is not beyond redemption. Quite the contrary, he is a  
19 late-maturing young man who has made serious errors in judgment that he  
20 thoroughly regrets and has sworn never to repeat.

21 Given these factors, with particular emphasis placed on Mr. Darbinyan's  
22 history and characteristics as outlined below, the defendant, through counsel,  
23 respectfully requests a non-guideline sentence of 60 months imprisonment. It is  
24 understood that he will be ordered to pay full financial restitution of approximately  
25 \$1.6 million, that he will be ordered to undergo a lengthy period of supervised  
26 release following incarceration, and that he may also be required to pay a fine and  
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1 fulfill a community service obligation. Mr. Darbinyan has already paid \$65,000 in  
2 restitution prior to sentencing.

## 3 II.

### 4 **ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND PAYMENT MADE TOWARD** 5 **RESTITUTION**

6 Art Darbinhyan accepted responsibility from an early stage of these  
7 proceedings. He recognizes that he seriously compromised his talent as an  
8 entrepreneur and software designer in a misguided attempt to earn quick money to  
9 support his substance abuse problem. Art is anguished and ashamed that he has  
10 brought this disaster on himself and his family, and his contrition is genuine. As he  
11 acknowledged in his written statement to the Probation Officer (See PSR, ¶25):

12 I would like to apologize to all of the people that I have  
13 deceived. My behavior was reckless and selfish. For  
14 that I am sorry... It has made me take a long look at  
15 myself and the choices I have made. I have been before  
16 in treatment, two times in rehab, and I am now... taking  
17 some focus classes that have helped me find my higher  
18 power and has helped me to understand other people's  
19 problems...

20  
21 I would like to apologize to my family as well. I have  
22 been so selfish and chose to try to deceive companies  
23 through the crimes I committed. I cared more about what  
24 I needed. I now realize how many people that I have  
25 harmed.

26 It is understood that deeds are more important than words in determining a  
27 defendant's remorse. Yet most of the people who have interacted with this man in  
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1 recent months have come away with a sense that his regret and desire to make  
 2 things right are sincere. This commitment is further seen in the considerable  
 3 restitution he has paid, amounting to approximately \$65,000 so far. As the Court is  
 4 aware, the majority of defendants do not pay any restitution until they have been  
 5 sentenced and are subject to court-mandated collection proceedings.

6 In the complex human equation of sentencing, the Court is asked to factor in  
 7 Defendant Artashes Darbinyan's remorse and willingness to take responsibility,  
 8 and his post-offense rehabilitation which includes his voluntary initiation of  
 9 restitution payments. These circumstances, along with the §3553(a) criteria, are  
 10 every bit as relevant to the sentencing calculus as the advisory guidelines and they  
 11 weigh in support of the requested sentence of 60 months incarceration.

### 12 **III.**

#### 13 **OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENTENCE REPORT AND** 14 **COMMENTS ON THE ADVISORY GUIDELINES**

15 In the Plea Agreement, the parties stipulated to a total offense level of 28.  
 16 The calculation is derived from a base offense level of 7 for mail fraud [U.S.S.G.  
 17 §2B1.1(a)]; a 16-level increase for loss of more than \$1,500,000 [U.S.S.G.  
 18 §2B1.1(b)(1)(I)]; a 2-level increase for offense committed through mass marketing  
 19 [U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(2)(A)(ii)]; a 2-level increase for sophisticated means  
 20 [U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(10)(C)]; and a 2-level increase for possession and use of  
 21 authentication feature [U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(11)(A)(ii)]. This calculation, combined  
 22 with a base offense level of 29 for money laundering [U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(a)(1)] and a  
 23 2-level increase for conviction under 18 U.S.C. §1956 [U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(b)(2)(B)],  
 24 produces an adjusted offense level 31. Subtracting 3 levels for timely Acceptance  
 25 of Responsibility [U.S.S.G. §3E1.1(a) & (b)] results in a total offense level of 28.

26 In the Presentence Investigation Report (hereinafter PSR), the Probation  
 27 Officer's guidelines calculations align with the Plea Agreement with two major  
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1 exceptions. The PSR proposes adding a 2-level specific offense characteristic for  
 2 sophisticated laundering [U.S.S.G §2S1.1(b)(3)] and then recommends an  
 3 additional 4-level increase for role in the offense, pursuant to U.S.S.G. §3B1.1(a),  
 4 cumulatively yielding a total offense level of 34.<sup>1</sup> At criminal history category III,  
 5 as calculated by the Probation Officer, Mr. Darbinyan would face a draconian  
 6 advisory guideline range of 188 to 235 months.<sup>2</sup>

7 As set forth herein, Mr. Darbinyan objects to the following assertions in the  
 8 Presentence Report: 1) that he should receive the two-level specific offense  
 9 characteristic for sophisticated laundering; 2) that he should receive the four-level  
 10 upward adjustment for role in the offense; and 3) that he should be sentenced  
 11 within Criminal History Category III. Mr. Darbinyan respectfully suggests that his  
 12 total offense level should be 28 and that his criminal history category should be II.  
 13 This calculation would result in an advisory guideline range of 87 to 108 months,  
 14 though the defendant believes the proper term of imprisonment, once all of the  
 15 §3553(a) factors are weighed, is 60 months.

16 A. Mr. Darbinyan Objects To The Allegation That He Should Receive A Two-  
 17 Level Enhancement For Sophisticated Laundering

18 U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(b)(3) provides for a two-level enhancement when a  
 19 defendant engaged in “sophisticated laundering,” and is convicted under 18 U.S.C.  
 20 §1956. The Guidelines define “sophisticated laundering” as “complex or intricate  
 21 offense conduct pertaining to the execution or concealment of the 18 U.S.C. §1956  
 22 offense.” U.S.S.G. §2S1.1, note 5(A). According to the commentary,  
 23 “sophisticated laundering” typically involves the use of fictitious entities; shell  
 24 corporations; two or more levels of transactions, transportation, transfers, or

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25  
 26 <sup>1</sup> PSR, page 12, ¶42.

27 <sup>2</sup> Probation Officer’s Recommendation Letter at page 6, and PSR at page 15, ¶ 60.

1 transmissions, involving criminally derived funds that were intended to appear  
2 legitimate; or offshore financial accounts. However, the commentary to the  
3 Guidelines makes clear that when “the conduct that forms the basis for an  
4 enhancement under the guideline applicable to the underlying offense is the only  
5 conduct that forms the basis for application of subsection (b)(3) of this guideline,  
6 *do not apply [the sophisticated laundering] guideline.*” U.S.S.G. §2S1.1,  
7 Application Note 5(B) (emphasis added).

8 In the PSR, the U.S. Probation Office asserts that the sophisticated  
9 laundering enhancement applies to Mr. Darbinyan’s case because “the scheme  
10 involved unlawfully using other people’s identities for the bank accounts in order  
11 to make it more difficult to identify the real people behind the scheme.” (PSR ¶39.)  
12 The Probation Office further asserts that “all of the funds were withdrawn in the  
13 form of cashier’s checks and wire transfers to gold dealers and cash, which made  
14 the unlawful proceeds untraceable.” (PSR ¶39.)

15 Here, the sophisticated laundering enhancement does not apply because the  
16 conduct that forms the basis for this enhancement is entirely subsumed in various  
17 other enhancements that are applicable under the fraud guideline. [See U.S.S.G.  
18 §2S1.1, note 5(b).] Specifically, in the Plea Agreement, the parties stipulated that  
19 Mr. Darbinyan was subject to a two-level increase for use of an authentication  
20 feature because he used false identification documents in furtherance of the scheme.  
21 (PSR ¶¶5, 39.) Penalizing Mr. Darbinyan a second time for using false  
22 identifications in the course of the scheme is entirely duplicative, and cannot form  
23 the basis for the sophisticated laundering enhancement.

24 Furthermore, the parties already stipulated in the Plea Agreement (see page  
25 12, line 11) that Mr. Darbinyan was subject to a two-level “sophisticated means”  
26 enhancement under U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(10)(C) for engaging in what the Probation  
27 Office defines in the PSR as “especially complex or especially intricate offense  
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conduct pertaining to the execution or concealment of an offense.” (PSR ¶¶33-34; see also U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(10)(c), Application Note 9(B).) The use of cashier’s checks and wire transfers to gold dealers and cash is conduct that was plainly meant to effectuate and conceal the underlying mail fraud offense. Thus, Mr. Darbinyan objects to the application of the “sophisticated laundering” enhancement as impermissible double counting, contravening U.S.S.G. §2S1.1, Application Note 5(b).

*B. Mr. Darbinyan Objects To The Allegation That He Should Receive A Four-Level Upward Adjustment For Role*

As set forth in U.S.S.G. §3B1.1, a defendant’s offense level should be adjusted based on the defendant’s role in the offense as follows:

- (a) If the defendant was an organizer or leader of a criminal activity that involved five or more participants or was otherwise extensive, increase by 4 levels.
- (b) If the defendant was a manager or supervisor (but not an organizer or leader) and the criminal activity involved five or more participants or was otherwise extensive, increase by 3 levels.
- (c) If the defendant was an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor in any criminal activity other than described in (a) or (b), increase by 2 levels.

However, Note 3(c) of the commentary to §2S1.1 limits the application of the role adjustment in cases in which U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(a)(1) (Money Laundering) applies and there is only one underlying offense, stating: “[T]he application of any chapter three adjustment shall be determined based on the offense covered by this guideline (i.e. the laundering of criminally derived funds) *and not on the underlying offense from which the laundered funds were derived.*” U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(a)(1), Application Note 3(c) (emphasis added).



Moreover, to sustain a finding that a defendant qualifies for one of the specified aggravated roles set forth in §3B1.1, there must be evidence that the defendant “exercised control or was otherwise responsible for organizing, supervising, or managing others in the commission of the offense.” United States v. Mares-Molina, 913 F.2d 770, 773 (9th Cir. 1990). This is not a “but-for” test. See United States v. Harper, 33 F.3d 1143, 1151 (9th Cir. 1994), cert. denied 15 S. Ct. 917 (1995). The fact that a defendant may have played a key role in the criminal activity is insufficient to justify a §3B1.1 enhancement in the absence of evidence that the defendant occupied one of the roles listed under §3B1.1. See *id.* at 1150-51; United States v. Hoac, 990 F.2d 1099, 1110-11 (9th Cir. 1993) (“[T]he defendant must have exercised some control over others involved in the commission of the offense or he must have been responsible for organizing others for the purpose of carrying out the crime.”). Further, it is not enough to show “merely that the defendant was more culpable than others who participated in the crime.” Harper, 33 F.3d at 1150. Instead, the government must show that the defendant exercised “control over others involved in the commission of the offense [or] . . . responsib[ility] for organizing others for the purpose of carrying out the crime[.]” See Mares-Molina, 913 F.2d at 773; see United States v. Anderson, 895 F.2d 641, 646 (9th Cir. 1990) (defendant “gave specific instructions and planned their conduct throughout the course of the enterprise.”). The law mandates proof of “*specific facts* that indicate [the defendant] exercised control over or organized others in committing this crime.” Harper, 33 F.3d at 1150 (emphasis added).

Here, Mr. Darbinyan’s base offense level with respect to money laundering was calculated pursuant to §2S1.1(a)(1), see Plea at ¶17, and he was involved in only one underlying offense—mail fraud. Thus, in order to determine whether a role adjustment is applicable in this case, the Court must determine whether Mr. Darbinyan played a leading role *with respect to the laundering of criminally*

1 *derived funds*—not the underlying mail fraud scheme. See U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(a)(1),  
2 Application Note 3(c) (emphasis added).

3 In the PSR, the Probation Office asserts that Mr. Darbinyan should receive a  
4 four-level enhancement for role in the offense because he “initiated this extensive  
5 money laundering scheme.” (PSR ¶42.) In support of its assertion, Probation states  
6 that “Darbinyan instructed co-conspirators to collect payments at virtual office  
7 centers” and “creat[ed] websites, VOIP phone numbers, bogus email accounts,  
8 prepaid wireless modems and fraudulent California driver’s licenses, in order to  
9 disguise his control over the scheme.” (PSR ¶42.) However, these facts all relate to  
10 the underlying mail fraud scheme—rather than money laundering—and thus, do  
11 not bear on whether the Chapter 3 role adjustment is appropriate in this case.

12 Moreover, Probation’s observation that Mr. Darbinyan “initiated” the  
13 scheme does not rise to the level necessary to justify a role enhancement, which  
14 requires the showing of specific facts indicating that the defendant was an  
15 organizer or leader that exercised control over the other criminally culpable  
16 members involved in the money laundering. The PSR provides no evidence that  
17 Mr. Darbinyan played a leading or managerial role over others in the laundering of  
18 these funds. On the contrary, the factual basis to the Plea Agreement, merely states  
19 that Mr. Darbinyan’s role in the laundering portion of the scheme was as follows:  
20 “After depositing the victims’ payments into the bank accounts that had been  
21 opened with identities of other people, the defendant and co-conspirators laundered  
22 the funds by withdrawing them through cash withdrawals or cashier’s checks and  
23 then purchasing gold.” Plea at ¶15(d). The Probation Office offers no specific facts  
24 indicating that Mr. Darbinyan exercised control over or organized others in  
25 committing this crime. As such, the four-level adjustment for role in the offense is  
26 inappropriate here.

1 *C. Mr. Darbinyan Objects To The Allegation That He Should Be Placed Within*  
 2 *A Criminal History Category Of III*

3 The Probation Office calculates that Mr. Darbinyan has six criminal history  
 4 points, putting him in a Criminal History Category of III. Four of those criminal  
 5 history points derive from minor misdemeanor offenses, including a 2008  
 6 conviction for reckless driving in violation of Vehicle Code §23103 (Case No.  
 7 8GN03210); a 2012 conviction for reckless driving in violation of Vehicle Code  
 8 §23103 (Case No. 2BR01127); a 2014 conviction for driving without a license in  
 9 violation of Vehicle Code §12500(a) (Case No. 4BR01048); and a 2008  
 10 misdemeanor for mail solicitation in violation of Business & Professions Code  
 11 §17533.6(b)(1). (PSR ¶¶54-57.) Additionally, Probation added two more points  
 12 pursuant to U.S.S.G. §4A1.1(d) because Probation asserts that the instant offense  
 13 was committed while Mr. Darbinyan was on unsupervised probation in Case  
 14 Numbers 2BR01127 and 4BR01048. (PSR ¶59.)

15 Under U.S.S.G. §4A1.2(c), “Sentences for [certain prior offenses] and  
 16 offenses similar to them, by whatever name they are known, are counted only if (A)  
 17 the sentence was a term of probation of more than one year or a term of  
 18 imprisonment of at least thirty days, or (B) the prior offense was similar to an  
 19 instant offense[.]” U.S.S.G. §4A1.2(c). The Guidelines specifically provide that a  
 20 sentencing court may depart downward if the applicable criminal history category  
 21 “substantially over-represents the seriousness of a defendant’s criminal history or  
 22 the likelihood that a defendant will commit other crimes...” U.S.S.G. §4A1.3: See  
 23 also United States v. Flores-Urbe, 106 F.3d 1485, 1487 (9th Cir. 1997) (implicitly  
 24 recognizing District Court’s authority to make a horizontal departure); United  
 25 States v. Brown, 985 F.2d 478, 481-82 (9th Cir. 1993 (recognizing power to depart  
 26 downward to correct for criminal history score that overstates the seriousness of  
 27 criminal history, quoting U.S.S.G. §4A1.3).

1 In determining whether a defendant's criminal history is overrepresented,  
 2 courts may consider the following factors: (1) the age of the prior convictions; (2)  
 3 the defendant's age at the time of the priors; (3) whether drug and alcohol use were  
 4 involved in the priors; (4) the circumstances of the prior offenses; (5) the length of  
 5 the prior sentences; (6) the circumstances of the defendant's life at the time of the  
 6 priors; and (7) the proximity of the priors. See United States v. Hammond, 240  
 7 F.Supp.2d 872, 877-80 (E.D. Wisc. 2003).

8 In the instant case, the PSR indicates that Mr. Darbinyan's prior convictions  
 9 were for misdemeanors, mostly with no connection to the instant case. Although  
 10 one of the prior offenses involved misdemeanor mail solicitation, that offense is  
 11 remote in time, occurring nearly ten years ago in 2008. Furthermore, none of Mr.  
 12 Darbinyan's prior offenses involved major transgressions or violence.

13 An additional relevant factor that weighs in favor of over-representation is  
 14 that the prior offenses were committed while the defendant was under the influence  
 15 of drugs or alcohol. See Hammond, 240 F.Supp.2d at 878 (citations omitted); see  
 16 also United States v. Hammond, 37 F.Supp.2d 204, 205 (E.D.N.Y. 1999)  
 17 (departing from category VI to III where defendant "had no history of violent  
 18 behavior [and his] prior arrests resulted from minor drug crimes associated with a  
 19 poor addict's attempt to acquire money for the purchase of narcotics"); United  
 20 States v. Lacy, 99 F.Supp.2d 108, 119 (D.Mass. 2000) (departing where  
 21 defendant's record was "largely non-violent, and relatively minor, the kind that  
 22 characterizes an out-of-control addict").

23 Here, as discussed in detail in the PSR, in this sentencing memorandum, and  
 24 in the attached evaluation of Dr. Faerstein, Mr. Darbinyan's criminal history is tied  
 25 in no small part to his struggles with addiction. (PSR ¶¶74-78). Mr. Darbinyan  
 26 began consuming alcohol when he was a teenager and later used cocaine and  
 27 opiates. Notably, his first convictions occurred in 2008, after his graduation from  
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1 UC Irvine and during the onset of one of his peak periods of drug use. Given that  
 2 his criminal history is non-violent in nature, and is inextricably tied to his battle  
 3 with substance abuse, a departure in this case is warranted.

4 Another relevant consideration in the instant case is the length of the prior  
 5 sentences. Hammond, 240 F.Supp.2d at 877. Here, Mr. Darbinyan never served  
 6 any jail time for the four offenses at issue, and in each case was simply placed on  
 7 informal, or summary, probation. All four convictions were so minor that jail time  
 8 was not deemed necessary to correct his behavior.

9 In sum, Mr. Darbinyan's criminal history depicts a man who has struggled  
 10 with substance abuse, resulting in several minor misdemeanors. Placement in  
 11 Criminal History Category III would overrepresent his criminal history and the  
 12 Court is respectfully asked to depart downward, or laterally, to Category II.

13 *D. The Substantially Overlapping Enhancements Proposed In The Presentence*  
 14 *Report Would Unduly Skew The Advisory Guidelines*

15 Adding the enhancements sought by the Probation Office for aggravated role  
 16 (+4) and sophisticated laundering (+2) on top of the already steep 16-level increase  
 17 derived from loss amount, §2B1.1(b)(1)(I), would vastly and disproportionately  
 18 skew Mr. Darbinyan's guidelines. Sentencing courts have recognized "that when  
 19 the addition of *substantially overlapping enhancements* result in a significant  
 20 increase in the sentencing range minimum, a departure may be considered."

21 United States v. Lauersen, 362 F.3d 160, 164 (2d Cir. 2004) (emphasis in original)  
 22 (*Lauersen II*), *vacated*, Lauersen v. United States, 543 U.S. 1097 (2005).

23 Based on the 16 level increase for loss amount applied in the Presentence  
 24 Report, the 2 level proposed increase for sophisticated laundering, and the 4 level  
 25 proposed role adjustment, the resulting overall Guidelines calculation in the PSR  
 26 has become unhinged from the now-established first principle of sentencing: that  
 27 the sentence imposed be "sufficient, but not greater than necessary to comply with  
 28

1 the purposes” of sentencing. 18 U.S.C. §3553(a). The loss table enhancement and  
 2 proposed enhancements completely overwhelm all other pertinent Guidelines  
 3 considerations.

4 A sentencing court’s authority “to reject...the advice of the Guidelines,”  
 5 Kimbrough v. United States, 552 U.S. 85, 113 (2007) (Scalia, J., concurring), has  
 6 particular relevance here. The §2B1.1 fraud table, along with its many related  
 7 specific offense characteristics, is a blunt instrument ill-suited to the wide range of  
 8 financial crimes to which it applies. Moreover, “the guidelines’ fetish with  
 9 abstract arithmetic” fails to take account of the devastating effect “that guideline  
 10 calculations can visit on human beings if not cabined by common sense.” United  
 11 States v. Adelson, 441 F.Supp. 2d 506, 512 (S.D.N.Y. 2006). The human impact  
 12 of this “fetish with abstract arithmetic” has over the years been magnified by the  
 13 significant upward revisions to the §2B1.1 loss table including in 2001 and then  
 14 again in 2003.<sup>3</sup>

15 Yet another salient failing of the §2B1.1 loss table as applied to Defendant  
 16 Artashes Darbinyan is its failure to take account of his mental state. He was  
 17 literally out of control due to chronic substance abuse.

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18  
 19  
 20 <sup>3</sup> On the topic of “abstract arithmetic,” the prosecution may take issue with the  
 21 defendant’s request for a sentence significantly below the Guidelines that have  
 22 been calculated in the PSR. However, this flawed line of reasoning has been  
 rejected by no less a judicial body than the Supreme Court which held in its  
Gall ruling:

23 We reject, however, an appellate rule that requires  
 24 “extraordinary” circumstances to justify a sentence  
 25 outside the guidelines range. We also reject the use of a  
 26 rigid mathematical formula that uses the percentage of a  
 departure as the standard for determining the strength of  
 the justifications required for a specific sentence.

27 See Gall v. United States, 552 U.S. 38 (2007).  
 28

One final observation on the advisory guidelines as they have been computed for Mr. Darbinyan by Probation. In their cover letter at page 5, in a subsection entitled “Seriousness of the Offense,” the Probation Office notes that “The loss in this case results in a base offense level of 29 under U.S.S.G. §2S1.1, which places it *at the mid-range in the spectrum of seriousness*” (emphasis added). Yet far from being “mid-range” the sentence recommended by the Probation Office -- 188 months -- is stratospheric and completely out of synch with the severity of the offense or the §3553(a) guidance concerning the appropriate length of sentences. In this instance, a term of incarceration anywhere in the vicinity of 10 or 15 years would indeed be “unhinged from the now-established first principle of sentencing” and “not cabined by common sense.”

*E. A Total Offense Level Of 28 At Criminal History Category II Results In An Advisory Guidelines Range Of 87 To 108 Months*

Mr. Darbinyan, through counsel, respectfully requests that the Court find that both the two-level “sophisticated laundering” specific offense characteristic [U.S.S.G. §2S1.1(b)(3)] and the four-level aggravated role adjustment [U.S.S.G. §3B1.1(a)] are unwarranted and should not be applied. This would result in a total offense level of 28, which at Criminal History Category II, equates to an advisory guideline range of 87 to 108 months.

#### IV.

### THE HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEFENDANT SUPPORT THE REQUESTED SENTENCE OF SIXTY MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

In Gall v. United States, 552 U.S. 38 (2007), the U.S. Supreme Court advised that in addition to considering the Guidelines, the “district court should...consider all the 3533(a) factors to determine whether they support the sentence requested by a party. In so doing, [the court] may not presume that the



1 Guidelines range is reasonable. [The court] must make an individualized  
2 assessment based on the facts presented.” Id. at 49-50.

3 Furthermore, “[i]t has been uniform and constant in the federal judicial  
4 tradition for the sentencing judge to consider every convicted person as an  
5 individual and every case as a unique study in the human failings that sometimes  
6 mitigate, sometimes magnify, the crime and the punishment to ensue.” Pepper v.  
7 United States, 562 U.S. 476, 486-487 (2011) quoting Koon v. United States, 518  
8 U.S. 81, 113 (1996). The Supreme Court has found that “[u]nderlying this  
9 tradition is the principle that ‘the punishment should fit the offender and not  
10 merely the crime.’ ” Id. at 1240, quoting Williams v. People of the State of New  
11 York, 337 U.S. 241, 247 (1949). The Supreme Court has “emphasized that  
12 [h]ighly relevant – if not essential – to the selection of an appropriate sentence is  
13 the possession of the fullest information possible concerning the defendant’s life  
14 and characteristics.”

15 In keeping with the above and in the spirit of 18 U.S.C §3661, the following  
16 social history information concerning Mr. Darbinyan is presented.

17 A. Defendant’s Family Background

18 Artashes (Art) Darbinyan was born on November 2, 1979 in Yerevan,  
19 Armenia. He is the older of two children of Araik Darbinyan, who died in 2004,  
20 and Veronika Darbinyan, age 76. Veronika is retired and lives in Glendale. She  
21 and her husband Araik were both professional economists and met while working  
22 together at a government economic institute in Armenia. Veronika also managed a  
23 theater company in Yerevan. Art’s father had a long and illustrious career in  
24 Armenia. In addition to founding the government’s Management and Economic  
25 Reforms Institute, Araik Darbinyan was also a consultant to Armenia’s Finance  
26 Ministry.



1 Art's half-sister, Izabella Shakhmuradova, is his mother's daughter from her  
2 first marriage. Izabella, age 53, lives in Glendale and works as a textile designer.  
3 Art's younger sister Sofya, 35, also lives in Glendale. Sofya is a business manager  
4 who currently works on development of children's art and science workshops.

5 *B. Childhood and Adolescence*

6 Art has fond memories of his early childhood. His family was tight-knit and  
7 the only difficulty he recalls is missing his father when he was away on business  
8 trips. His sister Izabella was 16 when Art was born and she became one of his  
9 primary caretakers. Art's parents were both educated professionals and they  
10 encouraged Art and his siblings to work hard in school. In her letter to the Court  
11 (attached at Exhibit B) Art's mother Veronika relates:

12 My life's purpose and premise was to give to all my 3  
13 children good education and to raise them to be kind,  
14 considerate, honest, compassionate, hardworking, and  
15 helpful for their community. Those were ideologies that  
16 my husband and I shared. Artashes' father was a truly  
17 inspiring economist specialized in math methods in  
18 economy, with doctorate degree, director of a large  
19 economy institute of Armenia, and eventually an advisor  
20 to an Armenian Minister of Economy. Growing up,  
21 Artashes was a very smart and intelligent boy who loved  
22 reading adventurous stories and always been involved in  
23 projects and sports. I have never had any problems with  
24 his studies in school. Besides school he used to attend  
25 afterschool activities like judo, tennis and ceramics.

26 Veronika's friend Anahit Afrikyan is a biochemist who worked for decades  
27 at the Medical University of Armenia. She writes:

1 Artashes was a bright and active kid since birth,  
2 generally concerned about the same issues kids his age  
3 thought about, and usually devoting a little extra attention  
4 to things that meant something special for him. For  
5 example, I remember he was taking art/sculpting class  
6 and he made a huge fish with a hollow stomach. During  
7 the class exhibit, some people offered a big sum of  
8 money to buy his sculpture and even his teacher was  
9 actively convincing him to sell but Artashes didn't sell no  
10 matter what. Later he explained that the sculpture was  
11 too dear for him to sell. I also always felt that he had a  
12 great sense of humor.

13 Art began playing tennis when he was ten. He was a serious player until age  
14 19 and played twice in tournaments in Moscow with participants from all over the  
15 former Soviet Union. When school was in session, Art played tennis two hours a  
16 day and during the months when school was out he regularly played eight hours  
17 each day. He continued playing recreationally after he moved to California. Art's  
18 friend Samvel Hovhannisyan is a computer marketing specialist who grew up with  
19 Art in Armenia. Samvel recalls in his letter:

20 I've known Artashes for 20 years. When we were  
21 teenagers around 15 years of age, we used to play tennis  
22 at the same tennis academy. Artashes was a very talented  
23 tennis player. I find him a very intelligent, hardworking,  
24 honest and friendly individual. He was always very  
25 community oriented at the tennis school helping others  
26 when needed. I remember a particular case once during  
27 tennis tournaments when one of our team members  
28

1 injured his leg during the game and there was an issue  
2 with transporting him to the hospital. Artashes filled in  
3 to help out our teammate who was in excruciating pain.  
4 He was also exceptionally hardworking for that age.  
5 Once our tennis academy held a summer camping trip  
6 that lasted a week. During the whole trip he was the first  
7 person up every morning at 5 a.m. fishing at the lake and  
8 then sharing his caught fish with the whole team. He has  
9 been a true friend to me since our teenage years, honest  
10 and direct at all times and also realistic.

11 Art's life changed drastically when he was in sixth grade and his family  
12 moved to Moscow for one year. His father was completing graduate work in  
13 Moscow and the family joined him there. Art disliked life in Moscow  
14 immediately. Both he and his younger sister were bullied at school. In an  
15 interview, Art remarked:

16 I got picked on because of my dark skin and my sister got  
17 picked on for being a newcomer. I protected her as best I  
18 could but I couldn't be there every minute. One good  
19 thing that came of it was I learned how to avoid fights.  
20 When people did things like throw my book bag out of  
21 the window they were trying to get me to fight. But I  
22 learned how to use my brain to resolve things.

23 Art and his family moved back to Yerevan when he was in seventh grade.  
24 The family lived in a two-bedroom house. Art's parents slept in one bedroom and  
25 his sisters in the other. Art had a makeshift room where he slept and studied.  
26 While he was glad to be out of Moscow, life was changing quickly in Armenia  
27 when Art's family returned. As he describes it, "things were falling apart."  
28

1 Armenia is the second most densely populated of the former Soviet  
2 republics. Its economy has suffered greatly since the break-up of the Soviet Union  
3 and it is currently one of the world's poorest countries, with over 30 per cent of the  
4 population living below the poverty line. Beginning in the late 1980s, there was a  
5 steady increase in political conflict in the Soviet Union that eventually resulted in  
6 the break-up of the country and a subsequent breakdown in local authority. By  
7 1988 there were large and nearly constant demonstrations in Art's hometown of  
8 Yerevan, Armenia's capital city. The political situation was complicated by  
9 violent ethnic conflict between Armenia and neighboring Azerbaijan which was  
10 later further exacerbated by neighboring Turkey closing its border with Armenia in  
11 support of Azerbaijan. A state of emergency was declared in November 1988, by  
12 which time thousands of ethnic Armenians were fleeing Azerbaijan and returning  
13 to Armenia. The conflict ultimately displaced more than one million people.

14 These ethnic and political tensions were exacerbated in December 1988,  
15 when two large earthquakes occurred in quick succession, centered about 60 miles  
16 north of Yerevan. The quakes caused serious damage throughout Armenia. An  
17 estimated 60,000 people died and nearly half a million buildings were destroyed.  
18 Despite lingering Cold War tensions, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev formally  
19 asked the United States for humanitarian help within a few days of the earthquakes,  
20 the first such request since World War II.

21 For the remainder of his years in Armenia, Art and his family would live  
22 through the consequences of these dramatic events. For several years, supplies of  
23 running water and electricity were intermittent or non-existent. Bread was  
24 rationed and the lines were extremely long. In his interview Art recalled:

25 People made do as best they could. For several years we  
26 had electricity for one hour a day. There was no  
27 transportation, no water. That's where I first learned  
28

1 about being an entrepreneur. I started trading things like  
2 used clothing for food. I also learned how to repair  
3 things, especially how to keep electricity to the house  
4 running. I think that helped when I started learning  
5 computers when I came here.

6 The areas hit hardest by the earthquake are still recovering today, but  
7 Yerevan was somewhat normalized by the late 1990s. Art was able to finish high  
8 school and attend two years of college studying economics. However, his life in  
9 this period was complicated by more than Armenian politics and its faltering  
10 economics.

11 Art's older sister Izabella, who had helped raise him, left for the United  
12 States not long after the family's return from Moscow. Then the political  
13 environment had a direct impact on Art's family when his father, who was  
14 connected with the finance ministry, began receiving threats when he refused to  
15 take bribes and participate in the rampant corruption that prevailed at the time. The  
16 possibility of violence was real. In his interview, Art recalled:

17 It was a dangerous time to be in politics. Within a few  
18 years, there was an attack on Parliament while it was in  
19 session. Several people were killed.

20 In this atmosphere, Art's parents were unable to hold their relationship  
21 together and they divorced when Art was 15. His father then fled to Moscow.  
22 When his father left Art was living in Potsdam, Germany, where he was enrolled in  
23 a summer course. By the time he returned to Yerevan, his mother and younger  
24 sister had moved to California to join his older sister in Glendale. In sum, Art  
25 returned to an empty house. This is when his longstanding substance abuse  
26 problems began:

1 I stayed a summer or two with my father in Moscow, but  
2 most of the year I was alone in Yerevan. I wanted to stay  
3 in Yerevan because I didn't like Moscow. I still had bad  
4 memories from when I lived there when I was younger.

5  
6 In Yerevan I was still living in the house my family had  
7 shared but I had it all to myself. This is where I started  
8 drinking, often to excess. It lasted a few years but when I  
9 started university my father would check up on me with  
10 friends he knew there. They would tell him I was having  
11 trouble in school. After that the family decided I should  
12 come to California.

13 Tigran Aslanyan and Art's father were good friends. Mr. Aslanyan relates  
14 in his letter:

15 I think Artashes' misfortunes began in 95 when my  
16 friend Ara Darbinyan deeply disappointed by the  
17 governmental corruptions moved to live and work in  
18 Moscow. He accepted a position in a Moscow  
19 University, as a professor of high mathematics, but his  
20 sudden move really startled Artashes since his sisters and  
21 mother was at the time visiting in the USA. I would  
22 occasionally visit Artashes in Armenia, to check up on  
23 him, and noticed that he had alcoholic empty bottles  
24 sometimes at home, which was very uncommon. When  
25 we talked about it, he expressed his disagreement with  
26 his father's decision to move to Moscow.

27 Art's mother Veronika Darbinyan observes in her letter:  
28

1 In 1993 my oldest daughter... got married and moved to  
2 US to her husband. In 97 my youngest daughter... and I  
3 moved to US and Artashes stayed behind in Armenia  
4 with his father, at the time he was in his teens. Not long  
5 after I learned that my husband, left our son behind in  
6 Armenia and moved to Moscow with a new job  
7 opportunity and started a new family. That's when I also  
8 found out from Artashes' friends that my son was going  
9 through a lot of stress being all by himself and that he  
10 started to abuse alcohol. Artashes loved his father very  
11 much and the idea of his father leaving, requesting a  
12 divorce, and especially starting a new family gave him  
13 emotional turmoil. I flew back to Armenia but my  
14 husband never returned. Soon my children and I all got  
15 reunited and living in the US.

16 C. Life in the United States

17 Art moved to Glendale, California in 1998. Initially he moved into his older  
18 sister's one-bedroom apartment, which he shared with his mother, his two sisters,  
19 and his brother-in-law. After a year the family moved into a two-bedroom  
20 apartment in the same complex. Soon afterward, his sister divorced and everyone  
21 moved into another two-bedroom apartment nearby. This arrangement lasted until  
22 Art enrolled at UC Irvine in 2003.

23 In the summer of 2003 Art married Eyva Darbinyan. The marriage was  
24 troubled from the beginning and the couple separated in 2005 and divorced in 2006.  
25 They had no children.

26 Art went to work soon after he arrived in Glendale, delivering pizzas and  
27 parking cars for a valet service, as well as delivering and setting up jumpers for  
28

1 children's parties on weekends. In his spare time, he began spending countless  
2 hours working on his older sister's computer. He also took classes at a number of  
3 community colleges and earned an Associate's degree from Santa Monica College  
4 in 2002. He graduated from U.C. Irvine in 2007 with a degree in economics.

5 Art's employment history since he left college has been marked by severe  
6 contrasts. While he has shown a talent for conceptualizing and overseeing projects,  
7 especially in software development, his inability to focus, due almost exclusively  
8 to his drug and alcohol abuse, has meant that his employment history has been  
9 spotty since he completed college. Art has a penchant for embarking on grand  
10 projects, managing money badly, and then acting out of desperation to either get  
11 back on his feet or fall further into the downward cycle of substance abuse. This is  
12 the pattern that led to his criminal conduct in the instant matter.

13 Before starting his own businesses, Art worked as a data entry clerk at  
14 Shason Inc., a textile design firm in Los Angeles from 2000 to 2002. From 2004 to  
15 2007, he worked at Velvet Hammer Music and Management Group, a record label  
16 and artist development and management company located in West Hollywood. Art  
17 earned \$3,000 per month at Velvet Hammer doing software development and web  
18 design. He helped Velvet Hammer design and develop Streetwise Concepts and  
19 Culture, a fan volunteer internet network for grassroots promotion. Art then  
20 worked in two graphic design and software development positions, first at CDR  
21 Graphics in Los Angeles from 2003 to 2006, and then at LRN Corporation in  
22 Glendale from 2006 to 2007. Since 2008, Art has been in business for himself,  
23 primarily in development and sales of credit repair software products, with  
24 intermittent but unsustained success. In an interview he related:

25 I learned software development on the job and at home  
26 but I was introduced to marketing when I was studying  
27 economics at UC Irvine. I studied that on my own too  
28



1 after college. I don't know what I was thinking when I  
2 got involved in a mail fraud scheme. I'm good at  
3 software and if I had only concentrated on that I could  
4 have made a go of it. Instead I am going to lose years of  
5 my life paying for the most senseless thing I've ever  
6 done.

7 *D. History of Substance Abuse*

8 It is no coincidence that Art's drug and alcohol use was at its height when he  
9 engaged in the activity that brings him before the Court. Given his talent and  
10 abiding interest in software design and development, it is hard to imagine that he  
11 would have become involved in illegal activity were it not for his serious substance  
12 abuse problem. Art began drinking when he was a teenager living alone in Yerevan.  
13 When he moved to California he had no drug or alcohol problems for a few years  
14 because he spent most of his time working and attending school. When he  
15 graduated from UC Irvine he began using drugs and alcohol to excess and his most  
16 serious drug use began in 2013.

17 Art's history of substance abuse is well documented. In addition to his  
18 current treatment, which includes intensive outpatient treatment at Aurora Las  
19 Encinas Hospital, Art checked into Aurora Las Encinas twice previously for drug  
20 and alcohol detoxification in 2010 and 2014. A 2014 evaluation from Las Encinas  
21 (Exhibit C) notes:

22 The patient admitted to abusing a variety of drugs  
23 including cocaine, Xanax, OxyContin, Norco, alcohol,  
24 and at times morphine. The patient reports that he wants  
25 to get his normal life back and he is tired of doing all  
26 these kind of drugs. He claims that he was sober for four  
27  
28

1 years but relapsed last month. He was here four years  
2 ago for benzodiazepine dependence.

3  
4 The patient reports that he has been using about 8 mg of  
5 Xanax per day and about three tablets of OxyContin 5  
6 mg per day. He is also drinking two bottles of wine per  
7 day plus vodka sometimes and whisky or beer, usually  
8 three to four shots. He also has been snorting cocaine  
9 and reports that he was using about one-eighth of a bowl  
10 which is probably 0.125 g. The patient was snorting  
11 crushed Norco tablets usually two tablets per day.

12 Codeine, he tried that; today, he used up to 40 mg.

13 Art knows that his reckless use of drugs and alcohol ruined several years of  
14 his life, compromised his health, and was the primary cause of the bad decisions  
15 that bring him before the bar. For an extended period – which overlaps with his  
16 offense conduct -- Art estimates he spent hundreds of dollars per week on drugs  
17 and alcohol. He has a perforated septum caused by cocaine abuse and he is  
18 ashamed that after spending so many years of his youth dedicated to athletics and  
19 physical fitness, he has not been in good physical shape in years.

20 In her letter to the Court, Art's mother Veronika writes:

21 However after his own misfortunes in marriage that  
22 ended in a divorce and the news that shocked him the  
23 most his father's death, broke him down again. At work  
24 he was working very hard, but at the same time as a  
25 remedy to his emotional turmoil he thought he could find  
26 escape in alcohol and drugs. When I found out about it  
27 and talked to him he admitted that he needed help. My  
28

1 daughters and I sought to find professional help but  
2 apparently weren't successful. It was a very long,  
3 torturous journey, seeing my son going through  
4 withdrawals, horrific pain, addiction, efforts, and battle.  
5 Later I also learned that he had broken the law and that  
6 was devastating.

7 Art's brother-in-law Samvel Hovhannisyan observes in his letter:

8 Since the mistakes he has made have come to light, I  
9 have seen him willingly change for the better. He even  
10 started attending church with our family on Sundays...  
11 Life presents obstacles at various times and certainly  
12 Artashes has struggled with the demons of addiction.  
13 What is most important is that a person, who has made  
14 mistakes, admits the wrongdoing and willingly changes  
15 for the better. I have seen that process in Artashes. He is  
16 very remorseful and does everything possible to improve.  
17 He has been working lately very hard on a couple of  
18 ideas, doing fair and ethical business, working from  
19 morning till night.

20 Ofer Shitrit is CEO and President of Trail Lines, Inc., a trucking company in  
21 Santa Fe Springs. Ofer has known Art for more than ten years. He writes:

22 He expresses a lot of regrets and sadness in regards to his  
23 past and current situation. However, I know Art and I  
24 know that he is very upset and sad with himself, knowing  
25 that much of his problems now are because of a long time  
26 drug addiction. He and I believe that now that he has  
27  
28



1 was simultaneous with a marital rupture and divorce and  
2 the seeming abandonment by his father just when he  
3 needed the guidance and support his father represented.  
4 This undoubtedly led to a form of mental instability and  
5 lack of confidence in his capacities to succeed. Moving  
6 to the United States added new challenges and  
7 uncertainties. His academic and intellectual successes  
8 never erased his insecurities but they did provide him  
9 with tools to succeed if he could overcome his own  
10 anxieties and fears. Unfortunately, Artashes found that  
11 alcohol and substance abuse was the most available and  
12 easiest balm for his emotional pain. He relied on alcohol  
13 as self-treatment when he had school problems in college.  
14 When he experienced frustration in business, he relied on  
15 drugs and alcohol to self-treat. When he wanted to  
16 reward himself for business success, he celebrated with  
17 alcohol and drugs because it made him feel good. He  
18 could not find a legal healthy means of rewarding himself  
19 emotionally for doing well. (Faerstein Report, pages 5-6.)

20 With respect to Mr. Darbinyan's chemical dependency problems, his need  
21 for intensive ongoing treatment, and his prognosis for the future, Dr. Faerstein  
22 observes:

23 Artashes clearly needs to find a well-regarded and  
24 successful drug treatment program if he is to reverse the  
25 destructive pattern of his life... Artashes Darbinyan does  
26 have a Substance Abuse Disorder and Alcohol Abuse  
27 Disorder which have gone untreated until now. Beneath  
28

1 the heavy mantle of this disorder there can be found an  
2 intelligent, creative, and prosocial individual with unique  
3 skills and potential. He has demonstrated that he can  
4 develop and produce tools and new businesses which,  
5 when done in a legal framework, can support him and  
6 help others. I believe his basic prosocial outlook was  
7 overridden by his substance abuse disorder, a mental  
8 disorder which is treatable. (Faerstein Report, pages 6-7.)

## 9 VI.

### 10 LETTERS FROM CONCERNED PARTIES

11 A number of letters of support have been submitted on Art's behalf from  
12 family and friends. These letters attest to his sincere remorse, his concern for his  
13 family, and his penchant for helping others. All of the letters are appended  
14 (Exhibit B) and a few are excerpted here.

15 Art's sister Sofya Darbinyan writes:

16 Artashes' honesty and strong work ethic has always  
17 impressed me since childhood be it on the projects he  
18 worked on in his wood working class at age 8 or creating  
19 websites and developing programming for big computer  
20 firms in later stages of his life. He has always been  
21 committed to helping and looking after our family and  
22 community even back in Armenia. When my son, his  
23 nephew, was battling with cancer, he was there holding  
24 his hand during excruciating chemotherapy sessions. I  
25 am a mother of three and Artashes is one big part of my  
26 children's life. Artashes spends time with them on a  
27  
28

1 weekly basis. He is their favorite uncle and they love  
2 him to pieces.

3  
4 After admitting his wrongdoings, he has come to a good  
5 path of self-improvement and ethical living. He is  
6 committed to living an honest life and being a useful and  
7 helpful part of the community. I have seen him join  
8 programs of improvement and definitely see the changes.

9 Armen Ktshozyan, brother-in-law, states:

10 For me, personally, Artashes has been someone I can  
11 count and depend on. When we purchased our apartment,  
12 Artashes was involved in the remodeling process on a  
13 daily basis for up to 8 hours a day. Further, he is my 9-  
14 year-old daughter, Maryana's, godfather and is a big part  
15 of her life. Artashes babysits Maryana, picks her up from  
16 school, tutors her in math, and spends a lot of time with  
17 her...

18  
19 Aside from being a positive influence in Maryana's life,  
20 Artashes is heavily involved in the lives of the other  
21 members of his family. For example, he was a constant  
22 presence and an invaluable help when his younger  
23 sister's son, Neo, was diagnosed with cancer. Artashes  
24 would spend hours at the hospital keeping Neo company  
25 and doing his best to cheer him up in between  
26 emotionally and physically draining chemotherapy  
27 sessions. There is no doubt that Artashes's support and  
28

1 involvement were a great help and contributed to Neo's  
2 eventual recovery...

3  
4 Artashes is not perfect and he has shared his struggles  
5 and problems with me, as well as admitted his  
6 wrongdoing. I am now seeing a side of Artashes that I  
7 have not seen since before his troubles with alcohol and  
8 drugs took control of his life. For that, I am very grateful.  
9 Both Artashes and those that care about him know and  
10 understand that what he did was wrong, but we also  
11 know that he is truly remorseful about what has happened  
12 and is legitimately attempting to turn his life around.  
13 Artashes is intelligent, a good person, and by no means a  
14 danger to society.

15 Physician Naira Yermoyan is a friend of Art's older sister and has known  
16 him since he was a child. She writes:

17 Artashes was not only helpful for his family but also for  
18 my family as well. When my mom lost her job he  
19 offered her to stay with his family in their house, helping  
20 her by giving her shelter and food and emotional support.  
21 After his father's death, he has become the man of the  
22 house. The mistakes he has made that bring him before  
23 the Court have impressed upon him that he needs to  
24 separate himself from any and all negative influences. I  
25 have seen vast changes in him, he is working hard to  
26 improve himself and learn from his mistakes.



**VII.**

**A REVIEW OF THE §3553(a) FACTORS  
SUPPORTS THE REQUESTED SENTENCE**

**A. The Need for Just Punishment**

Given the collateral consequences of a felony conviction for someone like Art Darbinyan, whose reputation has already been severely damaged and whose life has been turned upside down for the foreseeable future, the requested non-guideline sentence of five years would be amply punitive. Severe collateral consequences include the possibility of deportation to an impoverished and politically divided country where Art has no remaining ties and where he has not lived in two decades. Given the manifold punishments that have already begun, and will continue in waves into the future, adequate retribution can be imparted with a sentence of five years imprisonment.

**B. Deterrence**

There are two types of deterrence, specific (or individual), and general (or societal). With respect to individual deterrence, it is highly unlikely that Art Darbinyan will commit this or any type of Federal crime again. Art is a recovering alcoholic and drug addict who realizes full well that his history of substance abuse is the primary cause of his current dilemma. He is committed to maintaining his sobriety and dedicating himself to applying his considerable talent to honorable pursuits.

In terms of general deterrence, no reasonable person could conclude that a sentence of 5 years Federal imprisonment, coupled with the likelihood of deportation to Armenia and lifetime separation from loved ones and friends, constitutes “getting off lightly.”

**C. Societal Protection**

1       There are unquestionably cases where incapacitation is required to protect  
2 the public from further crimes on the part of predatory defendants, but this is not  
3 one of them. Prior to this matter, Art had only minor contacts with the criminal  
4 justice system. He has no history of violence or use of weapons. Not only does he  
5 not pose a danger to others but, conversely, as documented by the letters submitted  
6 on his behalf, the acts of compassion and kindness to which he has been committed  
7 throughout his life have done much to help others.

8 *D.    Rehabilitation*

9       While the educational and developmental programs that the BOP has to offer  
10 [i.e., obtain “correctional and vocational treatment” §3553(a)(2)(D)] are surely  
11 beneficial to some defendants, Art has already been working diligently towards  
12 personal rehabilitation. He has matured noticeably since his arrest and now spends  
13 the bulk of his time in the company of his family. He is participating in a  
14 respected intensive outpatient program and he is growing out of the selfish habits  
15 that led to his conviction. Art is also committed to making amends for his lost  
16 years, especially with regard to his family. The rehabilitation process for this  
17 defendant can best be accomplished in the community rather than a protracted term  
18 in penal institutions.

19 *E.    Restitution*

20       Obviously, Art will be paying restitution for many years to come. But it is  
21 significant that Art has already paid \$65,000 in restitution before sentencing, while  
22 most defendants pay nothing until after their sentence is imposed. The fact that the  
23 funds used to pay his debt to society will be drawn from his own efforts and labors,  
24 as well as family contributions, will serve as a constant reminder to him of the  
25 impact of his actions on those closest to him and provide a further guarantee that  
26 he will not recidivate.

**VIII.**

**THE REQUESTED BELOW-GUIDELINE SENTENCE  
IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CURRENT STATE OF THE LAW**

Under the principles set forth in United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), the Federal Sentencing Guidelines are purely advisory. The guidelines are now just one among a number of factors that the sentencing courts are meant to assess in imposing a sentencing that is “sufficient, but not greater than necessary” to achieve the purposes of sentencing set forth in 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(2). These purposes consist of retribution, deterrence, incapacitation and rehabilitation. Neither §3553(a) itself nor Booker suggests that any of these circumstances is paramount; however, all of these factors are controlled or overridden by §3553(a)’s mandate to impose a sentence “not greater than necessary” to comply with the purposes of sentencing.

Numerous appellate decisions have clarified the role and approach of the sentencing court post-Booker. First, the Ninth Circuit has found that “Booker empowered district courts, not appellate courts.... [and] breathe[d] life into the authority of district court judges to engage in individualized sentencing.” United States v. Whitehead, 532 F.3d 991, 993 (9th Cir. 2008) (citations omitted).

Second, the Sixth Circuit has stated: “Many times we have emphasized that a district court’s mandate is to impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary to comply with the purpose set forth in §3553(a)(2).” United States v. Yopp, 453 F.3d 770, 773 (6th Cir. 2006). The Sixth Circuit further has explained the role of the sentencing court as follows: “[A] district court’s job is not to impose a ‘reasonable’ sentence. Rather, a district court’s mandate is to impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes of section 3553(a)(2). Reasonableness is the appellate standard of review in judging whether a district court has accomplished its task.” United States v. Foreman, 436 F.3d 638,

6 Finally, the Seventh Circuit has stated that post Rita v. United States, 551  
7 U.S. 338 (2007) “[t]he district courts must calculate the advisory sentencing  
8 guideline range accurately, so that they can derive whatever insight the guidelines  
9 have to offer, but ultimately they must sentence based on 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)  
10 without any thumb on the scale favoring a guideline sentence.” United States. v.  
11 Sachsenmaier, 491 F.3d 680, 685 (7th Cir. 2007).

On the grounds set forth in this memorandum and its attachments, Defendant Artashes Darbinyan, through counsel, respectfully urges the Court to impose a sentence of five years imprisonment. A sentence along these lines would be “sufficient but not greater than necessary” to effectuate justice, and would be in compliance with the sentencing factors set forth at 18 U.S.C. §3553(a).

Respectfully submitted: